

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE

1. CERTIFICATE NUMBER: 34-R-0038  
CUSTOMER NUMBER: 201

FORM APPROVED  
OMB NO. 0579-0036

**ANNUAL REPORT OF RESEARCH FACILITY**  
( TYPE OR PRINT )

Oakland University  
Biomedical Research Support  
Rochester, MI 48309

NOV 26 2005

Telephone: (248) -370-4440

3. REPORTING FACILITY ( List all locations where animals were housed or used in actual research, testing, or experimentation, or held for these purposes. Attach additional sheets if necessary )

FACILITY LOCATIONS ( Sites ) - See Attached Listing

**REPORT OF ANIMALS USED BY OR UNDER CONTROL OF RESEARCH FACILITY ( Attach additional sheets if necessary or use APHIS Form 7023A )**

A.  Animals Covered By The Animal Welfare Regulations	B. Number of animal being bred, conditioned, or held for use in teaching, testing, experiments, research, or surgery but not yet used for such purposes.	C. Number of animals upon which teaching, research, experiments, or tests were conducted involving no pain, distress, or use of pain-relieving drugs.	D. Number of animals upon which experiments, teaching, research, surgery, or tests were conducted involving accompanying pain or distress to the animals an for which appropriate anesthetic, analgesic, or tranquilizing drugs were used.	E. Number of animals upon which teaching, experiments, research, surgery or tests were conducted involving accompanying pain or distress to the animals and for wh the use of appropriate anesthetic, analgesic, or tranquiliz drugs would have adversely affected the procedures, res or interpretation of the teaching, research, experiments, surgery, or tests. ( An explanation of the procedures producing pain or distress in these animals and the reas such drugs were not used must be attached to this report	F.  TOTAL NUMBER OF ANIMALS  ( COLUMNS C + D + E )
4. Dogs					
5. Cats					
6. Guinea Pigs	45	56	12	-0-	68
7. Hamsters					
8. Rabbits					
9. Non-human Primates					
10. Sheep					
11. Pigs					
12. Other Farm Animals					
13. Other Animals					
Ground Squirrel	-0-	25	-0-	-0-	25
Frogs	-0-	-0-	2645	-0-	2645
Tadpoles	-0-	930	-0-	500	1430

**ASSURANCE STATEMENTS**

- 1) Professionally acceptable standards governing the care, treatment, and use of animals, including appropriate use of anesthetic, analgesic, and tranquilizing drugs, prior to, during, and following actual research, testing, surgery, or experimentation were followed by this research facility.
- 2) Each principal investigator has considered alternatives to painful procedures.
- 3) This facility is adhering to the standards and regulations under the Act, and it has required that exceptions to the standards and regulations be specified and explained by the principal investigator and an Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee (IACUC). A summary of all such exceptions is attached to this annual report. In addition to identifying the IACUC-approved exceptions, this summary includes a brief explanation of the exceptions, as well as the species and number of animals affected.
- 4) The attending veterinarian for this research facility has appropriate authority to ensure the provision of adequate veterinary care and to oversee the adequacy of other aspects of animal care and use.

CERTIFICATION BY HEADQUARTERS RESEARCH FACILITY OFFICIAL  
( Chief Executive Officer or Legally Responsible Institutional Official )

(b)(6), (6)(7)(C)

DATE SIGNED

11/22/05

7192

NOV 28 2005

**Attachment – USDA Annual Report 2004-05**

Facility Sites Listing for Customer ID# 201

(b)(2)High, (b)(7)f

### Column E Explanation

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This form is intended as an aid to completing the Column E explanation. It is not an official form and its use is voluntary. Names, addresses, protocols, veterinary care programs, and the like, are not required as part of an explanation. A Column E explanation must be written so as to be understood by lay persons as well as scientists.

1. Registration Number: 34-R-0038
2. Number 500 of animals used in this study.
3. Species (common name) Wood Frog Tadpoles of animals used in the study.
4. Explain the procedure producing pain and/or distress.

The tadpoles were used as live active prey in a study to determine whether tadpoles were responding to the predator directly, to the predator diet, or alarm chemicals released by conspecifics while being eaten by predators.

5. Provide scientific justification why pain and/or distress could not be relieved. State methods or means used to determine that pain and/or distress relief would interfere with test results. (For Federally mandated testing, see Item 6 below)

As prey items, these tadpoles may have experienced breif pain or distress while being eaten. Since dragonfly larvae only respond to actively swimming tadpoles, anesthetics/tranquilizers could not be used since their use would interfere with chemical signaling by the tadpoles, and would compromise the researcher's ability to interpret the study's results.

Methods Used: Literature Search and discussions with experts in the field.

6. What, if any, federal regulations require this procedure? Cite the agency, the code of Federal Regulations (CFR) title number and the specific section number (e.g., APHIS, 9 CFR 113.102):

Agency ----- CFR -----

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**Registration #34-R-0038**

**2004/2005 Annual Report Attachment: Summary of IACUC Exceptions to the AWA**

The IACUC approved two exceptions to the Standards and Regulations for the care and use of guinea pigs. The exceptions approved were variances in 1) the minimum interior height requirement of the primary enclosures used to house the animals, and 2) their normal diurnal light cycles.

Twenty-seven (27) guinea pigs involved in a study investigating the effects of ultra violet (UV) radiation on cataract formation in the lens were housed in specially modified cages containing two "black light" UV lamps mounted to the inside top of the cage.

This lamp arrangement, along with the need for a 1/4" mesh screen to prevent the animals from coming in direct contact with the lamps or their fixtures, resulted in a minimum height of five inches (5") directly under the lamps (approximately 50% of the cage floor space) and a minimum height of six inches (6") between the lamps.

The animals were exposed to the UV light continuously. Normal room lights were activated only for daily inspection and examination of the animals and to provide proper lighting for daily animal care duties.

The health status of these animals was routinely monitored by the veterinarian, animal care staff and the principal investigator for signs of ill effects from the UV exposure and/or primary housing conditions. No complications resulting from such were encountered.